

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 11, with the following amended paragraph:

--Engineering structures (buildings) need a safe foundation soil, capable of carrying the loads, transferred from the superstructure. But some soils [[loose]] lose their bearing capacity and liquefy under earthquake loads. At the end, the buildings resting on liquefied soils are damaged and may be out of service.--

Page 2, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

--Under statical or cyclic loading conditions dry ~~cohesionless~~ cohesionless soils may also be subjected to settlement. Saturated, cohesionless soils decrease their volumes due to their tendency to settlement. Rapid loading and untrained conditions, cause an increase in pore pressure, resulting in liquefaction.--

Page 3, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 30, bridging pages 3 and 4, with the following amended paragraph:

--Figure 1, gives a general view of the soil type. According to the generally accepted principals principles of international soil mechanics literature, soil has three components, namely solid particles, water and air. This figure is given for granular soils, but the method of the invention can be used in any type of soil without limitation.--

Page 6, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 27,
with the following amended paragraph:

--Use of expansive resin is not limited with single layer soils, but it can also be applied in multi-layer soil formations. The application may be performed in single columns or at certain points as shown [[im]] in Figures 5 and 6, and this gives a flexibility to the invention method.--